

More biodiesel than HVO in blends in the 2025 quota year

UFOP criticises Federal Office for Economic Affairs and Export Control (BAFA) for delayed publication of consumption statistics

Berlin, 6 May 2026. — For the 2025 calendar and quota year, biodiesel consumption shows a clear upward trend compared to the historically weak previous year. HVO volumes fell short of the previous year's level because quota obligations could be met more cost-effectively using biodiesel within the technical cap – the fuel standard for diesel (B7). It is noticeable that, at the same time, sales of the pure HVO fuel (HVO100) increased.

In 2025, biodiesel incorporation in blends was generally at a stable level with monthly fluctuations. After 181,400 tonnes in January, consumption reached a preliminary record high of 214,868 tonnes in February. In the months that followed, consumption fluctuated between approximately 180,000 tonnes and 200,000 tonnes and declined slightly towards the end of the year, falling to 182,230 tonnes in December. The largest volume of HVO was used in March 2025, totalling 24,300 tonnes. Over the remainder of the year, monthly volumes slipped below 10,000 tonnes, with one exception in June. The lowest value, 3,600 tonnes, was recorded in November.

According to information published by Agrarmarkt Informations-Gesellschaft (mbH), the use of biodiesel for blending in the 2025 calendar year totalled just under 2.2 million tonnes, which was up around 12 per cent year on year. The HVO volume amounted to approximately 118,900 tonnes, representing a 17 per cent decline compared with 2024. At 31.2 million tonnes, the use of diesel fuel exceeded the previous year's level by just over 2 per cent. It should be noted that, according to figures from the Federal Office for Economic Affairs and Export Control (BAFA), the marketing of pure HVO fuel (HVO100) has grown significantly to approximately 132,700 tonnes, whereas biodiesel as a pure fuel (B100) plays a minor role at approximately 6,015 tonnes. The Union zur Förderung von Oel- und Proteinpflanzen e. V. (UFOP) has noted that the success of the mineral oil trade's HVO100 sales campaign is clearly evident, even though the fuel is more expensive than biodiesel.

From UFOP's perspective, the 2025 quota year once again confirms the compensation effect resulting from double counting biofuels derived from certain waste-based feedstock coupled with efficiency in reducing greenhouse gas emissions. This is because these feedstocks are accounted for in the GHG balance calculation with a GHG value of zero grams of CO₂. Although the Bundesanstalt für Landwirtschaft (Federal Office for Agriculture and Food/BLE) will not publish its Evaluation Report for 2025 until the end of the year, UFOP expects the feedstock composition to be similar to that of the previous year.



Union zur Förderung
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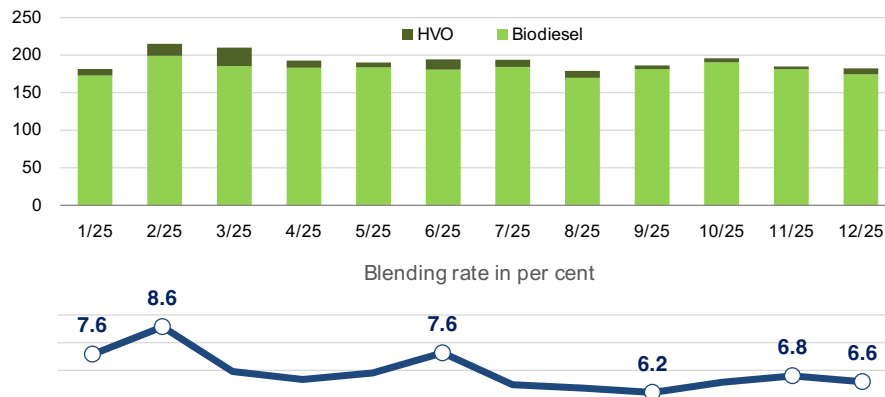
Herausgeber:

UFOP e. V.
Claire-Waldoff-Straße 7
10117 Berlin
Telefon 030/235 97 99 - 0
Telefax 030/235 97 99 - 99
E-Mail info@ufop.de
Web www.ufop.de

INFORMATION
Union zur Förderung von Oel- und Proteinpflanzen e. V.

For the 2026 quota year, according to UFOP, physical demand is expected to rise as a result of the GHG quota obligation being raised from 10.6 per cent to 12.1 per cent and the retroactive elimination of double counting as of January 2026. UFOP has noted that it is currently impossible to assess whether and to what extent GHG emissions trading will nevertheless reduce physical demand. The association has therefore strongly criticised BAFA, as the competent authority, for having failed for months to fulfil its obligation to publish monthly consumption figures for fossil fuels and biofuels in a timely manner.

Monthly biodiesel consumption in Germany
in 2025, in 1,000 tonnes



Source: BAFA, AMI

Editorial contact:

Stephan Arens

Tel. +49 (0)30 235 97 99 – 10

E-Mail: s.aren@ufop.de

Quick information on UFOP e. V.:

The Union for the Promotion of Oil and Protein Crops e. V. (UFOP) represents the political interests of companies, associations and institutions involved in the production, processing and marketing of domestic oil and protein crops in national and international bodies. UFOP supports research to optimise agricultural production and for the development of new utilisation possibilities in the food, non-food and feed sectors. UFOP public relations aim to promote the marketing of domestic oil and protein crop end products.